

**ROWAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

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|--------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Rowan | Mosses | <i>Abietinella abietina</i> | Wire Fern Moss | T / | G4G5 / S2? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mosses | <i>Bryum cyclophyllum</i> | | E / | G4G5 / S1? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | On wet soil at the edge of ditches or among roots of trees subject to inundation (Crum and Anderson). In KY, thin soil on limestone outcrop. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mosses | <i>Neckera pennata</i> | | T / | G5 / S2? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mosses | <i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i> | A Hair Cap Moss | T / | G4 / S2? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Bartonia virginica</i> | Yellow Screwstem | T / | G5 / S2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> | Side-oats Grama | S / | G5 / S3? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri</i> | Porter's Reedgrass | T / | G4T4 / S2S3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dry rocky woods on mountain summits. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> | Grass Pink | E / | G5 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps.. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i> | Alabama Lipfern | H / | G4G5 / SH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i> | American Golden-saxifrage | T / | G5 / S2? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Circaea alpina</i> | Small Enchanter's Nightshade | S / | G5 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | COOL MOIST WOODS AND OPENINGS INCLUDING MESIC WOODED RAVINES. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i> | Kentucky Lady's-slipper | E / SOMC | G3 / S1S2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Dichantherium boreale</i> | Northern Witchgrass | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SHORES, MEADOWS, FIELDS AND THICKETS, OPEN PINE WOODLANDS, OPENINGS ON SANDSTONE RIDGE TOPS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> | Spinulose Wood Fern | S / | G5 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Erythronium rostratum</i> | Yellow Troutlily | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | MESIC RAVINE FORESTS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Gentiana flavida</i> | Yellow Gentian | E / | G4 / S1S2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Gratiola viscidula</i> | Short's Hedgehyssop | S / | G4G5 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Marhes, pond margins and alluvial woods (Fernald 1970); wet streambanks. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> | Wood Lily | T / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides. | | | | | | | | |

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|--------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> | American Cowwheat | T / | G5T5 / S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Monarda punctata</i> | Spotted Bee-balm | H / | G5 / SH | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | DRY SANDY SOILS ON OR NEAR THE COASTAL PLAIN, WEEDY IN SOME AREAS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> | Threadfoot | S / | G5 / S3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> | Rose Pogonia | E / | G5 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Prenanthes alba</i> | White Rattlesnake-root | E / | G5 / S1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Open woodlands and thickets. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Scirpus expansus</i> | Woodland Beakrush | E / | G4 / S1S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Swamps, bogs and streamsides. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i> | Rock Skullcap | T / | G3 / S2S3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Solidago roanensis</i> | Roan Mountain Goldenrod | T / | G4G5 / S1S2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> | Rosy Twisted-stalk | H / | G5T5? / SH | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rich mountain woods. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | Canadian Yew | T / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i> | Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip | T / SOMC | G2G3 / S2S3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Vascular Plants | <i>Vallisneria americana</i> | Eelgrass | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SHALLOW QUIET WATERS AND SHORES. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Alasmodonta marginata</i> | Elktoe | T / SOMC | G4 / S2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i> | Northern Riffleshell | E / LE | G2T2 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> | Snuffbox | E / SOMC | G3 / S1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i> | Longsolid | S / | G3T3 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> | Pink Mucket | E / LE | G2 / S1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987). | | | | | | | | |

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| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> | Sheepnose | E / C | G3 / S1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Freshwater Mussels | <i>Villosa lienosa</i> | Little Spectaclecase | S / | G5 / S3S4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Insects | <i>Hansonoperla hokolesqua</i> | A Perlid Stonefly | S / | G2 / S2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | SMALL STREAMS IN THE NORTH FORK TRIPLETT CREEK AND NEARBY DRAINAGES. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Insects | <i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i> | Northern Hairstreak | S / | G4T4 / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | <i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Fishes | <i>Noturus stigmosus</i> | Northern Madtom | S / SOMC | G3 / S2S3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Fishes | <i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i> | Trout-perch | S / SOMC | G5 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Amphibians | <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i> | Eastern Hellbender | S / SOMC | G3G4T3T4 / S3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Reptiles | <i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i> | Scarlet Kingsnake | S / | G5T5 / S3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Accipiter striatus</i> | Sharp-shinned Hawk | S / | G5 / S3B,S4N | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Cistothorus platensis</i> | Sedge Wren | S / | G5 / S3B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA) | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | Common Moorhen | T / | G5 / S1S2B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> | Least Bittern | T / | G5 / S1S2B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> | Hooded Merganser | T / | G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM 01NA). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Breeding Birds | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | S / | G5 / S3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA). | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mammals | <i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i> | Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat | S / SOMC | G3G4 / S3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities. | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mammals | <i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i> | Virginia Big-eared Bat | E / LE | G4T2 / S1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES. | | | | | | | | |

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| Rowan | Mammals | <i>Mustela nivalis</i> | Least Weasel | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Mammals | <i>Myotis sodalis</i> | Indiana Bat | E / LE | G2 / S1S2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Communities | <i>Acidic sub-xeric forest</i> | | / | GNR / S5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowan | Communities | <i>Knobs shale barrens</i> | | / | GNR / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |